WASHINGTON

Release of Mr. Wooley from Confinement.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

Report of Senator Morgan on an International Currency.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868. The Municipal Troubles at the Capital-A Mayor Ad interim Elected by the Conservatives.

The conservative members of the City Council joined by one of the republican aldermen of the First ward, Mr. Larman, composing a quorum of each Bo ard, proceeded to the City Hall this after noon for the purpose of holding a joint meeting. The object, as previously published, was the election of a Mayor to serve ad interim until the question should be settled wheth er any one has or has not been elected Mayor of this city at the late election. These gentlemen on entering the hall found that the doors of their respective chambers had been locked and the keys taken from building. They had provided themselves with a locksmith in anticipation of some action of that from effecting an entrance to the chambers. The Councilmen, however, after an animated discussion, repaired to a basement room in the hall, wher

they organized in joint meeting.

The President in his address said it certainly was not their intention to violate law; they only wished to have the question of the Mayoralty settled in strict accordance with the charter, in violation of which Mr. Bowen, republican, had been sworn into office. Their object was, he repeated, to carry out the law—they asked nothing more.

A preamble was offered that, whereas by the action of Sayles J. Bowen, who assumes to be Mayor of this city, and A. C. Richards, Superintendent of the Police, the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council have been excluded from the use of their regular places of meeting; concluding with a resolution that the committee be appointed to employ eminent legal counsel, with instructions to ecute and bring to summary justice the said Bowen and Richards and other aiders and abettors in the unwarrantable proceeding of keeping the doors locked against the representatives of the peo-

ple. This proposition was adopted.

The meeting then elected ex-Alderman Thomas E. Lloyd, Mayor of Washington ad interim. That gentleman was soon thereafter sworn in. He caused much laughter by saying that he feit very much in the condition of the Secretary of War ad interim (General Thomas), but one of the members called on him to "stick." There was much excitement in and about the City Hall during these proceedings, but it was quieted by the adjournment of the Council meeting. It is understood that the conservatives will ediately take measures to bring the question to anjissue before the courts, by means of a mandamus. in order that the conflict may be settled.

Bill to Place Washington in the Power of the

Radicals.

Mr. Stewart's bill, on the contested election case in Washington, provides that any person who has received, or who may hereafter receive a certificate from the City Register based upon satisfactory evidence furnished by the Commissioners of Election notifying him of his election to any elective office of ington city, shall be entitled to enter upon the ischarge of the duties of his office, the certificate of the Register being prima facte evidence of his election to and right to discharge the duties of said office. It is further provided that the hindrance or obstruction of such person from entershall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both, in the discretion of any court of competent jurisdiction. The third section provides that the Supreme Court of the district, or any judge thereof, shall have jurisdiction so as to enforce by mandamus or otherwise the right of any person holding the certificate above mentioned, and the action of said court in relation thereto shall be final. It is also provided that any person any office in said city, may commence pr before the District Supreme Court by petition, set-ting forth the facts upon which he relies, and should serve a copy upon the incumbent or person who has received the certificate of them, and the person so served shall make answer to said petition within five days; whereupon the court shall try the rights of the parties to said office in a summary manner, for which purpose a special session shall be called and held whenever necessary for the purposes of the trial, and the decision of the court on any case se brought before it shall be final and conclusive; an when any contest exists in relation to the election of any member of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized appoint all subordinate officers.

The Release of Mr. Wooley.

After receiving notification of the resolution of the House relieving him from arrest, Mr. Wooley spent some time in his quarters in the Capitol writing letters and then took his departure for his hotel. It is understood, in purging himself of contempt, Mr. Wooley admitted having received a large sum of money, but was unable to say definitely what dispo sition was made of it. There is no doubt that the testimony of Mr. Wooley was not what Butler desired; but during the past few days there has been such a hue and cry among the radicals on account of Butler's tyrannical proceedings that old Ben was obliged to give in and the proceedings of to-day were conducted more with the determina tion of getting rid of the Wooley matter than in the hope of eliciting any very important testimony This evening Mr. Wooley received the congratulations of a large number of friends, who seemed to

The Illinois Delegation Not Committed to Pendleton.

A gentleman somewhat prominent in the political circles of Illinois, who is now in this city, has been devoting his attention recently to discussing the Presidential question with some of the leading men of his State, including the delegates to the Demo cratic Convention. He claims to have now about a correct an idea as can at present be obtained of the views entertained by the Illinois delegates in regard to the policy it is most advisable to pursue in selecting a candidate to lead the conservative re publican and democratic forces in the coming Presi dential contest. The rumors which have been recently put in circulation to the effect that the Illinois delegation will go solid and continuously for Pendie tirely erroneous. He is convinced that the delegapared to act harmoniously with those who are exert themselves to secure such action as will insure the complete success of the democratic ticket. Chase, he thinks, will receive the support of the larger portion of the delegates, and he is inclined to the belief that the prevailing impression, charging upon the Western delegations an uncompromis committal to the support of Pendleton, is not well

Message from the President on Indian Affairs The President to day sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution of that body enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, who says that "representations were made to this department from time to time through the past autumn and winter by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the central superintendency by Senator Ross, of Kansas, and others, that the interests of the citizens of Kansas and the growth and prosperity of the State alike demanded the negotiations of a new breaty with the Great and Little Osages for the reinquishment of their lands in that State and their removal beyond its borders, and that the Indians in common with the citizen of Kansas, were anxious that a new treaty for the

In view of these representations and of the law in force making it the duty of the President to enter nto treaties with the several tribes of Indians in Kansas for the extinguishment of their titles to lands in that State and for their removal to other localities, the department applied to the President for the appointment of commissioners on the part of the United States to meet commissioners on the part of the Great and Little Osages to negotiate a treaty in accordance with the requirements of the law." The Secretary of the Interior says that it is reported that the commissioners appointed have concluded a treaty with the Indians, but no such treaty has as yet been icated to the department. If one has been negotiated the department is uninformed as to its provisions, no special instructions having been given the commissioners on the subject.

Hostilities of the Savages in the Indian Ter ritory.

A letter has been received at the Indian Office from one of its agents, dated Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, May 15, in which he reports that the wild Indians, particularly the Kiowas, seem very much dissatisfied with the locality of their agency, and have made various threats against the white people. One of their principal chiefs, "Kicking Bird," friendly and well disposed, told the whites in the neighborhood of Fort Cobb that they had better not remain there until next moon; that they (the Indians) were going North to have their annual medicine dance, and after that was over he feared he would not be able to control his young men. Before leaving they levied contributions on various parties, and were altogether overbearing and insolent. The agent at Leavenworth has no in fluence with them further than his presents go. He has not, nor can he stop his Indians from raiding on Texas. The writer of this report had heard of a party of Comanches, who are on their way from Texas now, who had been attacked by soldiers and two or three wounded, and also of another band who are about starting from their camp at Fort Cobb for Texas. Their agent has no power to prevent them from going, and it was thought that thing but force would prevent them. He thinks the whites in that section are all at their mercy, and unless a military post is established there very soon

Removal of Obstructions from Hell Gate. A delegation from New York was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day relative to the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. The chairman of the committee will endeavor to call up the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors on Monday next, and have it made the special order until passed. It calls for an appropriation of two millions of dollars, three hundred thousand of which are for the removal of Hell Gate obstructions and for im-Letter from Commissioner Rollins to Secre tary McCulloch.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by

Commissioner Rollins to the Secretary of the Tres

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Commissioner Rollins to the Secretary of the Treasury:—

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1868.

Sir—I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the President the resignation of my office, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate. Justice to myself and respect for you require that I should give you briefly my reasons for so doing. Immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, in 1866, there were numerous removals of assessors and collectors throughout the country. They were induced by political considerations, and produced a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the revenue service. They were made during a recess of Congress, and in all cases regardless of my wishes as Commissioner. I should have resigned my office long ago had I not yielded to the judgment of my friends, who believed the public good would be promoted by my remaining in it. During the session of Congress next after the Convention referred to, many nominations of revenue officers were made to the Senate by the President, as there since have been, all of them without reference to any opinion I had of their fitness, while my numerous recommendations for removals of assessors and collectors, even for the grossest misconduct, have been almost universally disregarded. In accordance with the long continued practice of the department, the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of assistant assessors, inspectors and other subordinate officers in the several districts is made upon the nomination of the assessors and collectors.

This practice is just to those officers when faithful, insures to them harmony and co-operation and locates responsibility for success of the revenue laws. I do not object to this practice and refer to it only to illustrate the importance of the offices of these. Numerous changes of the character referred to in what I have said of revenue officers have been the officers what have no assurance that the servic

tive than they have been in the past. In brief, Mr. Secretary, the revenue laws, even in the most important localities, are badly administered by officers either dishonest or incompetent, appointed without my approval and whose removal I see no hope of securing. While I continue in office I am sought to be made responsible for their failures, although I am absolutely powerless to prevent them. For these reasons, as well as to seek the rest which my health demands, and which my efforts to discharge my public duties have hitherto denied me, I am constrained to retire from the bureau in which I have labored since near the date of its organization. With a full appreciation of the kindness you have extended to me in all our personal and official relations, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs from June 1 to the 6th,

The receipts from customs from June 1 to the 6th clusive, were as follows:-

Boston...
New York...
Philadelphia
 New York
 2,050,968

 Philadelphia
 316,670

 Baltimore
 186,282

 San Francisco, from May 1 to May 9
 259,679

Total\$3,122,744

Internal Revenue Receipts Nineteen Millions
Less than Estimated.

It is understood from reliable authority that the amount of revenue from internal taxes for the fiscal year ending the 30th of the present month will be less than \$190,000,000. This amount is \$35,000,000 less than the estimate of the Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue and \$19,000,000 less than that made by the Secretary of the Treasury in December last.
Senator Morgan's Report on the International

Currency Question.
Senator Morgan, of the Finance Committee, has ubmitted his views against the bill recently reported by Senator Sherman from that committee for mone-tary unification according to the plan agreed upon by the conference held in Paris. Among other objec-tions to the plan he states that the reduction which this measure would effect in the present legal stand-ard value of the gold coin of the United States would be at the rate of three and a half dollars in the hundred and the reduction in the legal value of our silver coin age would be still more considerable. A change in our national coinage so grave as that proposed by the bill should be made only after the most mature deliberation. The circulating medium is a matter that directly concerns the affairs of every-day lifeaffecting not only the varied, intricate and multiform interests of the people at home to the minutest detail, but the relations of the nation with all other countries as well. The United States has a peculiar interest in such a question. It is a principal producer of the precious metals, and its geographical position—most favorable in view of impending commercial changes—renders it wise that we should be in no haste to fetter ourselves by any new international regulation based on an order of things belonging essentially to the past. The movement proposed in the bill appears to be in the wrong direction. The standard value of gold coin should be increased, brought up to our own rather than lowered. The reason should be obvious. Authorities unite in the conclusion that a fall in the value of the precious metals, in consequence of their rapidly increasing quantity, is inevitable. Unification, to be desirable, must be universal. Unless its advantages are palpable to commercial people of Europe occupying contiguous territories and whose intercommunication is constant, it cannot be of serious moment to us, to whom the change would be of but comparative usefulness. A period of suspension of specie payment like the present, it has been stated, is a favorable one for inaugurating the change proposed by the bill. But the juncture is one marked by great differences of opinion in respect to the question of circulation, return to specie payments and the public finances as a whole. A change in the value of coinage would but add to the embarrassments of the situation, and it may be remarked incidentally that the reduction of the legal value of the dollar would inure largely to the benefit of speculators in gold and hoarders of the precious metals—a fact that might seriously prejudice the measure in the public estimation. If the nation were comparatively free from debt Congress might with some propriety consider the question of changing the legal standard of coin. But one effect of reducing it as now proposed would be to deprive the public creditior of nearly a hundred millions of dollars of his rightful due. Is t the minutest detail, but the relations of the nation with all other countries as well. The United States

mation of the committee such a proposition ought not to be entertained by Congress. It is proper here to say that the delegate, Mr. Rugyles, who favors unification, has at no time thought it just to lower the value of our coin without making proper allowance to the hoiders of several forms of national obligations. To be acceptable a change in our coinage must be a thing of clearly obvious advantage, and proceed from the people. There has, however, been no popular expression in favor of the proposed plan nor, indeed, any voluntary action national obligations. To be acceptable a change in our colnage must be a thing of clearly obvious advantage, and proceed from the people. There has, however, been no popular expression in favor of the proposed plan, nor, indeed, any voluntary action in that direction whatever, on the part of financial men, either in this country or elsewhere. If there has been any complaint in regard to our monetary system the fact has not come to the knowledge of your committee, on the other nand certain scientific bodies in our country have already protested against any ill considered change in the present American dollar. Our coinage is believed to be the simplest of any in circulation and every way satisfact ry for purposes of domestic commerce. It possesses special merits of every day value and should not for light reasons be exchanged where the advantages sought to be gained are mainly theoretical, engaging more properly the attention of the philosopher than the practical man. The instincts of our people lead them to be good, following only where clear indications may lead, and a future of great prosperity opens to our country. The war gave us self-assertion of character and removed many impediments to progress. It also proved our ability to originate means to ends. It also proved our ability to originate means to ends. It expensive lesson will be ineasurably lost if it fails to impress upon us the fact that the traditions of Europe are not suited to our peculiar situation and the genius of our enterprising countrymen. The people of the United States have been quick to avail themselves of their natural advantages. The public lands, not only, and the mines of precious metals, but our political institutions have likewise powerfully operated in our favor, and will continue to do so with increasing force. Unification of the coinage, like all similar questions, should be taken up without bias and considered on the broad ground of national interest. At the proper time, when the coinage, like all similar questions should be take

The Butler-Brooks Investigation Case Messrs. Butler and Brooks were to-day examined by the special committee heretofore appointed to in-quire into Mr. Brooks' charges against Mr. Butler relative to certain gold transactions.

Nominations by the President. The following nominations were sent to the Senate

to-day:—
C. K. Hall to be Collector of Customs for the district of Texas.
Edward C. Darlington to be Collector of Customs for Yorktown, Va.
James Forseyth to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth district of New York, Troy.
William Raymond Lee to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Massuchusetts.
Charles J. Barbour to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Portland, Me.

The Government Not Informed of Soldiers The government has received no official or unof-

icial news upon the subject of the alleged purpose of the Roman government to enlist soldiers in the United States. Of course if this should be done in violation of any law the parties concerned in the proceeding would be liable to prosecution as in any other similar case. Alleged Murderer Committed for Trial.

Lep Turpin, who killed Kelleher the night after the recent municipal election, has waived an examina ion and stands fully committed for trial.

Brevet Major General Wood Retired. Special orders from the War Department issued to lay announce that Brevet Major General T. J. Wood, Colonel of the Second cavalry, having at his own request been ordered before a Board of Examination, nd having been found incompetent to discharge the duties of his office on account of wounds received in pattle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed on the list of retired officers whose disability has resulted from faithful service. General Wood has, therefore, been retired with the full rank of major general.

Navy Board of Paymasters Dissolved. The Board of Paymasters of the United State Navy, of which Paymaster Robert Pettit was President, and which has been in session at Philadelphia service, recommended for promotion, has been dis-Order from General Grant.

General Grant has issued a special order detailing Brevet Major General William H. French, Lieutenant Colonel Second cavalry, to report to Brevet Major General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, for assignment to court martial duty. New District Established in the Department of

the Platte. Department of the Platte, has ordered that the por-tion of the department between the Block hills and western boundary of Utah, embracing the Union Pacific Railroad, telegraph and mail lines, and including all troops operating therein, shall constitute district, to be known as the Rocky Mountain District, and has assigned to its command Brevet Major General John Gibbon. Thirty-sixth infantry,

with headquarters at Fort Sanders. With the sanction of the Lieutenant General comnanding the division, and subject to the approval of the War Department, the new military poot to be established near the railroad crossing of the North Platte has been named Fort "Fred Steele," in nonor of the late General Fred Steele, Colonel Twentieth infantry.

Military Reservations Establishe Military Reservations Established.

General orders from the Department of the Missouri, of date June 3, have been received at the War

Department aunouncing that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the following military reservations have been established:—Fort Lyon reservation, K. T., containing fifty-five square miles, 160 acres and 3,708 yards; Fort Reynolds reservation, Colorado Territory, containing twenty-two square niles, 248 acres and 3,371 square yards; Fort Dodge reservation, K. T., containing sixty-seven square miles, 581 acres and 1,680 square yards. The corners of each reservation are marked by a sunken stone, and at every half-mile along the boundaries a post is planted, on which the words "U. S. Mil. Res."

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Semion.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.

THE IMPORT TRADE. Mr. CATTELL, (rep.) of N. J., presented the resolu-tions of the National Board of Trade, passed at its recent session in Philadelphia, June 6, in favor of the passage of the House bill to facilitate the import trade of the United States. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on

Mr. Yates, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to admit Cororado.

SOLDIERS' BADGES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear badges of the corps in which they served during the rebellion, which was passed.

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., called up the bill for the relief of certain naval contractors. The question was on Mr. Howe's amendment, declaring the amounts awarded to be in full discharge of all claims by such contractors arising out of the matter in question. After some discussion the amendment was rejected. The amendment of Mr. Hendricks, making the amounts in full discharge of all claims on account of the vessels, upon which the auditing board made allowance in their report, under the act of March 2, 1867, was adopted and the bill passed.

board made allowance in their report, under the act of March 2, 1867, was adopted and the bill passed.

THE SOUTHERN RESTORATION BILL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill to admit the rebel States for the purpose of allowing Mr. Yates to address the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Yates, (rep.) of Ill., took the door. After speaking generally of the views expressed by various Senators in recent debates on the subject, he asserted that every man who has voted for the imposition of conditions upon Alabams and Colorado in regard to the right of suffrage has committed himself to the doctaine that Congress has the right to control that question in all the States. Touching upon the Missouri compromise, the high encomiums passed upon it by Musers. Clay and Douglas, and its beneficient effects in the five States crected in the Northwestern territory, based upon the powers given to Congress by the constitution to decide upon the republican form of a State government, and all powers necessary to carry out the powers delegated; he argued that Congress has supreme power over the question of suffrage in the States. He claimed that this is the only doctrine has supreme power over the question of sufrage in the States. He claimed that this is the only doctrine by which they could make equal rights all over the Union and remove the question out of the arena of polisics. He declared himself a follower of no man, but paid a high tribute to Mr. Sumner, whose states

lapse of a quarter of a century, and will be further vindicated hereafter. He pointed out that many Senators have insisted upon the revisory power of Congress as to State constitutions being republican in form. Suppose South Carolina should say in her constitution that all back transfer as the label of the state of inform. Suppose South Carolina should say in here ore, would Congress sit still and considerable with the work of the constitution when Kentucky, about here by the constitution when Kentucky, Maryland and fillinois excluded blacks? He urged that Congress should take this stand for the sake of uniformity of national preservation, institutions and the states are many standards of the provision of the constitution for the choice of representatives every two years by the people, the States are prevented from saying that a portion of the people shall not take part. Suppose a State should disfrachesia in Germans, would it not be the district of the choice of representatives every two years by the people shall not take part. Suppose a State should disfrachesia in Germans, would it not be the district of the choice of the ch

arena of politics.

At the close of Mr. Yates' remarks Mr. SUMNER withdrew the motion to reconsider.

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The preedmen's bureau.

The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up.

Mr. Hendricks spoke in opposition to the bill. After alluding to his views formerly expressed he went on to say that the Bureau, having been established as a measure of protection to the blacks, and having been subsequently continued for another year on the plea that the fostering care of the government was still needed, it was proposed, now that the war has been closed for three years, in the face naving occu subsequently continued for another year on the plea that the fostering care of the government was still needed, it was proposed, now that the war has been closed for three years, in the face of the fact that but yesterday the Senate passed a bill giving validity to the governments established in the South by these people and declaring their fitness for seif-government, to declare that they are incapable of taking care of themselves and to continue this Bureau for their protection for another year at the expense of a heavily taxed people. The assertion that murders and outrages are prevalent in the South had ceased to meet belief from the people, who knew that such things are more common in many Northern States and who know that the whole purpose is to continue the domination of the negro in the South. He related instances of outrages recently committed in the South, of the murder of whites by negroes, without any arrests following, and he claimed that it is for the interests of both races that this Bureau should be discontinued; he claimed that the heads of this Bureau were the regularly accredited agents of the republican party and that the sole purpose of its desired continuance is to be found in that fact. It was an attempt to keep the negro in power and to prolong the existence of the republican party. In reply to a question whether he favored negro suffrage in the South he said he was in favor of leaving to the people of those States the question of sufrage.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., pushed the question further, as to what the Senator meant by the "the people," and
Mr. Hendencks replied that he meant those clothed with sufrage by the constitution and laws of those States, which, in his opinion, remained intact through the reboilion.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Mo., asked the Senator what his estimate of the amount of disfranchisement of

rebellion.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., asked the Senator what his estimate of the amount of disfranchisement of

Mr. DRAKE, 176p.) of Mr., this estimate of the amount of disfranchisement of the whites was?

Mr. HENDRICKS referred to a speech made by him some time since for a reply.

Mr. DRAKE said that Mr. Mansfield, of Ohio, who is one of the best statisucians in the United States, estimates the total disfranchisement in all the Southern States at forty thousand.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that that is a matter of opinion, and that it is not easy to form an estimate when everybody that ever held an office is disfranchised. He proceeded reiterating his opinion of the purpose of this bili, saying that the negroes being maintained for this purpose will never become self-supporting.

chied. He proceeded relevating its opinion of the purpose of this bill, saying that the negroes being maintained for this purpose will never become self-supporting.

Mr. Drake pronounced the speech of the Senator a bid for the democratic nomination, and insisted that the verdict of the country will be different from what he flattered himself it would be. In reply to a question from Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Drake avowed himself of opinion that there ought to be a universal enfranchisement of the blacks in all the States.

Mr. Wilson thought, in view of the last seven or eight years, the Senator and his friends should be sparing of their predictions in regard to expressions of public opinions. Whoever shall be the democratic candidate, they need not look to the Southern States for the result of the election. He expected the rebel States would be divided. But was assured that twenty Northern States would vote for Grant. The republican party had but done its duty, and that it would go on to a full and complete triumph he had no douot. He believed that the Bureau has not cost us a dollar, and, after stating the amount of relief given, he pointed out the re-establishment of a system of labor and of law by the Bureau, and that over forty million dollars has been received from tootton alone, and that ten to fifteen million dollars have been received from the cotton tax. An investigation would show that five dollars had been received by the government for every dollar invested in the Bureau. He closed by pointing to the good work done by the Bureau in educating the blacks. &c.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Pattersson, (rep.) of N. H., and Davis, (dem.) of Ky., the latter making a long speech in denunciation of the reconstruction policy of Congress.

In the course of his remarks he yielded to allow Mr. Stewart to introduce a bill relative to contested elections in the city of Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Davis remarked—Another step, Mr. President, in your revol

INVITATION TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL SCHUETZEN-PREST.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive Committee of the New York Sharpshooters' Society inviting the Senate to be present at the national shooting festival to be opened at Jones' Wood, June 29, representing the object to be not only to bring together the various shooting societies, but also to foster and cultivate the unity and harmony of the different nationalities representing the civilization of the American republic. It was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. TRUBBULL (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill to

relieve the political disabilities of Mr. Roderick Butler, of Tennessee. The Committee on the Indictor

relieve the political disabilities of Mr. Roderick Butler, of Tennessee.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a substitute relieving the disabilities and requiring, as a prerequisite to the holding of office, an oath simply to support the constitution of the United States and give faith and allegiance to the same, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by inserting after the name the words "and all other persons."

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., suggested the words "or any other citizen of the United States."

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment and called the yeas and nays, and it was rejected, the five democratic Senators present only voting aye.

The substitute was then adopted and the question being on the final passage.

Mr. Suckalew, (dem.) of Pa., made a speech in opposition to the bill. He discussed the record of Mr. Butler, calling his the worst case that Congress could choose for this relief, and urging the injustice of thus acting upon separate cases rather than making a general provision to apply to all who may be made the subject of such relief.

The bill then passed, 23 to 5, Messrs. Buckalew. Davis Hendricks, McCreery and Wade voting nay.

Mr. Vickers was present, but had paired with Mr. Patterson, of Tenn., who would have voted aye.

The Senate at half-past five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.

THE PRISONER WOOLEY.

Mr. MARSHALL, (dem.) of Ill., sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Merrick, counsel for Mr. Wooley, the recusant witness. Referring to a statement made the other day by Mr. Butler to the effect that he (Mr. Butler) was in possession of telegram after telegram passing between Mr. Merrick, Wooley, and W. Warden, the President's shorthand writer, Mr. Merrick denies in positive terms that any such telegraphic correspondence had taken

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The Speakers proceeded, as the business for the morning hour, to call for reports from the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCullough, (dem.) of Md., from that committee, reported a bill to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington city, Passed.

Also for the incorporation of the National Art Union Association of the District of Columbia.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Ashley, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to layithe bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 61, nays 55.

THE REPORTED FLOGGING OF FATHER M'MAHON IN CANADA. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

THE REPORTED FLOGGING OF FATHER M'MAHON IN CANADA.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., yielded the noor temporarily to Mr. HUNTER, (rep.) of Ind., who offered a resolution reciting the allegations as to Pather McMahon having been flogged in the Kingston (Canada) Penitentiary because an Irish American Fenian newspaper had been found in his possession, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the fact.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., asked Mr. Hunter to make a statement as to the case. He wanted some explanation.

explanation.

Mr. Ingersoll.—The gentleman does not want any explanation except to use up the morning hour.

Laughter.)
Mr. Washburne—My colleague had better keep Mr. Washburne—My colleague had better keep his temper.

Mr. Ingersoll—I have it. I object to the introduction of the resolution, as I had let it in on consideration that there should be no debate.

Mr. Washburne—I want some explanation in reference to the matter set forth in the preamble. I do not care about arming a committee with power to send for persons and papers and to put the country to expense without knowing something of the facts.

Mr. Hunter (to Mr. Washburn.)—Let it be referred.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I will not let it be referred if I

Mr. Washburne—I will not let it be referred if I can prevent it.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS RESUMED.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill recognizing the lease made of the Alexandria Canal and Aqueduct and authorizing the operations of a railroad between Georgetown and Alexandria on the line of the aqueduct and canal.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over until the morning hour; on Tuesday next.

FATHER M'MAHON AGAIN.

Mr. Hunter then introduced the resolution in reference to Father McMahon, having modified it by striking out "the authority to the committee to send for persons and pupers," and it was agreed to.

Munders in South Carolina.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohlo, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the recently reported murders in South Carolina of Solomon Dill, of Camden, a member elect of the Legislature; of two colored men, citizens of the United States, and others, and directing General Scott, Governor elect of South Carolina, to take the most active measures to bring the assassins to justice; to offer a reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension and arrest, and place in close custody all the well known desperadoes residing in that vicinity.

Mr. Teimble, (dem) of Ky., objected.

cinity.

Mr. Trimble, (dem) of Ky., objected.

Mr. Brooks. (dem.) of N. Y., hoped there would be no objection if the murders of democrats in Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina were also investigated.

The objection was not withdrawn.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill regulating the disposition of land grants aiready made for a railroad from Stillwater to St. Paul, Minn., which was referred to the Committee on Publishment

Itc Lands.

THE TREATY WITH THE OSAGE INDIANS.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President communicating information in reference to the recent treaty for the Osage Indian lands in Kansas. On motion of Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kan., the message was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers.

PROMOTION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to promote American commerce was postponed until Wednesday next, after the morning hour.

Wednesday next, after the morning hour.

THE TAX HILL.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, on the Tax bill.

The vote was taken on the amendment offered last night by Mr. Ferry to exempt from the special tax dealers in unmanufactured lumber and breadstuffs, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cullom, (rep.) of lil., moved to exempt manufactures of sugar from beet. It was an interest just struggling into existence and which ought to be encouraged.

ouraged.

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., remarked that if he exemption was to be made all the manufacturers the exemption was to be made all the manufacturers of sugar, which interest has suffered much during the war, should be encouraged. He illustrated by experience of the Southern confederacy the good policy of protecting home manufacture. Sugar, which had been protected, was in good supply during the rebellion; but the people suffered for salt, which had not been protected.

After Intrier discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Flanders, (rep.) of Washington Territory, offered an amendment to estimate the price of lumber at place where it is manufactured. He wanted to know whether lumber manufactured at Puget Sound and sent to San Francisco for sale should be taxed at the one place or the other.

Mr. Schienck, (rep.) of Ohio, said that the Committee of Ways and Means had endeavored to make the tax perfectly equal. It was a tax on sales. The tax applied wherever the manufacturer chose to sell.

Mr. Maynard moved to add to the proviso, exempting butter and cheese made in the United States. Agreed to.

agreed to.

All the paragraphs in section 87 imposing special ax having been disposed of, the committee proceeded to the next section. A long discussion took lace in reference to the payment of special taxes in the transfer of business from one party to an-An amendment offered by Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of lows, that no such second payment shall be neces-

lowa, that no such second payment shall be necessary, was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to amend section 95 by including among those who shall not be taxed as manufacturers or dealers persons who make sugar or molasses from sorghum, the product of their own growth. Agreed to.

DISCHARGE OF WOLEY FROM CONFINEMENT.

The committee at ten minutes past three rose temporarily in order to allow Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., to offer the following resolution:—
Resolved, That Charles W. Wooley, having appeared before the Committee of Investigation and answered all questions put to him by the committee, and thus purged himself of his contempt of the House in that regard, be discharged from arrest and held only to appear and make further answer if required according to summons.

Mr. BUTLER added that the witness had answered fully and distinctly all questions that had been put to him, and that there seemed, in the judgment of the committee, no further reason for keeping him in arrest. His further attendance would be under summons.

Mr. Roninson, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Butler

Mr. Robinson, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Butler

Mr. Robinson, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Butler to allow him to ask one question.
Mr. Butler—A simple question, that is all,
Mr. Robinson—is it so that Mr. Wooley was originally arrested by order of the committee without an order of the House?
Mr. Butler—It is not so. He never was ordered by the committee to be arrested.
Mr. Robinson—it is so stated by Mr. Wooley.
Mr. Butler—I move the previous question.
The House was dividing on that motion when Mr. Eldringe, (dem.) of Wis., expressed a desire to ask a question.

ELDRIDGE, (della.) of wis., expressed a desire to ask a question.

Mr. MAYNARD and others called him to order.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TAX BILL. RESUMED.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

None but verbal amendments were made to sections from 97 to 102.

The 102d section. Containing schedule B stamp taxes, having been reached Mr. Blank, (rep.) of Mich., moved to strike out the first paragraph taxing agreements of contracts, and argued in support of the motion.

ments or contracts, and argued in support of the motion.

Mr. Schenck argued against it and said he regarded it as a test question on stamp taxes.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Weikers, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to exempt bills of exchange, &c., for less than \$20 from stamp tax.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, argued against the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Strenns, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend the paragraph taxing assignments of transfers of mortages by making it a uniform tax of 26 cents.

Adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Garptell, (rep.) of Ohio, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, moved that the committee rise that he might submit a motion to dispense with the evening session. He remarked that he was informed

that a proposition was now being matured which, if perfected, would save very much time.

The committee rose, and Mr. Garfield moved that the evening session be dispensed with and the committee continue its sessions till five o'clock.

Mr. Schenck argued the continuance of the session till haif-past five o'clock.

Mr. Garfield then insisted on the single motion that the evening session be dispensed with, and the motion was agreed to—52 to 46.

Mr. Garfield then moved to go into Committee of the Whole, remarking that the committee might continue in session as long as it chose. He had made the motion out of no hostility to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., moved an adjournment.

ment.

On a count by tellers the vote was 47 to 51.

Mr. Benjamin demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted—
yeas 50, nays 51. So the House refused to adjourn.

THE RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

On motion of Mr. Beaman the Senate amendments to the bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

econstruction. The House then, at a quarter past five o'clock, adiourned.

The Committee of the Whole had progressed in the Tax bill as far as stamp taxes on passage tickets, on page 150.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The following is the Omnibus bill, so-called, as it assed the Senate on Wednesday:-N ACT TO ADMIT THE STATES OF NORTH CARO

passed the Senate on Wednesday:—

AN ACT TO ADMIT THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA AND PLORIDA TO REPRESENTATION IN COSCRESS.

Whereas the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1801, and the act supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of a State government, which are republican and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or repealing of the same; therefore, be the enacted that each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Printy-Inith Congress and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants or said State; provided that any alteration of said constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition—that the first and third subcrivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution or orainance thereof shall have passed or so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNPAID WATER RATES .- At the last sale of property by the Water Commissioners for unpaid water rates 175 lots were disposed of.

THE RAILBOAD TAXES.—Tax Collector Badeau has tevied upon the Atlantic street and Fifth Avenue Railrond tracks for non-payment of taxes. DEATH OF THE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

ROM GUATEMALA.-Don Antonio José de Yrissari. Minister Pienipotentiary from Guatemala and San Salvador to Washington, died at his late residence in State street on Wednesday evening. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. FELONIOUS ASSUALT WITH A PISTOL.

Brown, a boy twelve years of age, was arrested on Wednesday night for discharging a pistol loaded with powder in the face of Caroline Nelson, residing at 142 Sackett street. The girl was badly burned and it is thought will be disfigured. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CELL .- A young woman

named Elizabeth Smith attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night by hanging herself in a cell at the Forty-eighth precinct. She was discovered in the act the second time and the doorman was finally compelled to watch her all night. PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- Mr. Richard Ternan, ex-

Alderman of the Ninth ward, cut his foot accident-Alderman of the Ninth ward, cut his foot acciden-ally on Wednesday last by coming in contact with some broken glass and severing one of the main arteries. The blood flowed so coplously from the wound before surgical aid could be obtained that fears were entertained for his recovery. He is now considered out of danger, however, though much prostrated from loss of blood.

SALE OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH .- St. John's church, covering about six lots at the corner of Washington nd Johnson streets, has just been sold to Alexander and Jonnson streets, has just been sold to Alexander McCue, Seymour L. Husted and John W. Hunter for the sum of \$00,000. It is said the site will be purchased by the government for the erection of a Post Office, Marshal's offices and offices for other government officials. The church will probably be removed to the vicinity of Prospect Park.

ROBBERY.—Messrs. Horton & Son, dry goods dealers in Fuller, street, except the street except.

in Fulton street, caused the arrest yesterday of Wm. Hoernig. a clerk in their employ, on a charge of robery. The complainants had missed pieces of silk at different times, and suspecting Hoernig watched him. He was noticed, as alleged, secreting a piece of silk under his coat, and when about leaving the store he was arrested. He was taken before Justice Buckley, when he pleaded guilty to stealing a silk dress, and was fined fifty dollars and four months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Mr. John Burnett then made a charge of grand larceny against him for stealing several silk dress patterns, and on this charge he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. in Fulton street, caused the arrest yesterday of Wm.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

HOME FOR INCURABLES .- The anniversary of the Home for incurables, established in the village of West Farms, was celebrated yesterday. The Rev. Washington Rodman, superintendent of the institu-Washington Rodman, superintendent of the institution, presided, and after reading the annual report, setting forth the gratifying fact that the income had been sufficient to meet the expenses during the year, stated that fifty-four patients had been received into the institution. Of these, twelve had died, fourteen were discharged either cured or greatly benefited, and twenty-eight remained. In alluding to the contributions to the support of the institution Mr. Rodman remarked that one benevolent firm of New York had donated the handsome sum of \$39,000. Additional accommodations for patients were greatly needed. One person who had applied for admission could not be received for the want of a separate room, which, from the nature of his affliction, was necessary. The needed accommodations would cost \$2,000, and to secure that amount the managers now earnestly appealed to amount the managers now earnestly appealed to those benevolently disposed. Mr. Erastus Brooks made an eloquent address in behalf of the institu-tion, which appears to be a model of neatness and HOMICIDE-CORONER'S INQUEST .- Coroner Robin-

son was called on Wednesday to hold an inquest at son was called on the lody of Adolf Wilkins, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon and garden on Carr avenue, who died from the effects of injuries inflicted by being struck on the head with a wine bottle. It appeared in evidence that on Whit Monday, 2d inst. the Anicitia Club, of New York, visited Grove Hill Park for the purpose of holding a picnic, and for a while all seemed to enjoy themselves, but fowards evening an aitercation occurred between some of the visitors to the grounds. With a view of restoring harmony Mr. Wilkins stepped among them and appealed to them to avoid any disturbance, when one of the men of the party jumped on a table, took up a wine bottle and struck Mr. Wilkins a heavy blow on the head, fracturing his skull and knocking him senseless to the ground, and he was only saved from further violence by the earnest protestations of some ladies present. The injured man was removed to his residence and surgical assistance procured, but it was soon discovered that there were only very slight hopes of saving the life of Mr. Wilkins. Coroner Robinson being apprised of the fact held an ante mortem examination, but Mr. Wilkins could not tell who struck him, and he died on Wednesday morning, after lingering in great agony nine days. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to be death from being struck on the head with a wine Morrisania on the body of Adolf Wilkins, the proprie